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# INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

DATE DISTR. 18 December 1952

NO. OF PAGES 5

NO. OF ENCLS.  
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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 25X1

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Political Information

1. In 1951 there was a struggle for power between a pro-Chinese and a pro-Soviet party in Kashgar (76-05, 39-25). The former group was in favor of encouraging pilgrimages to Mecca<sup>1</sup> and of opening trade routes, as they would thus have access to more information. The Soviet-dominated party opposed the opening of trade routes [redacted] It was predicted that the Soviet party would prevail.<sup>2</sup>

2.

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On September 1952 three officials from Kashgar were planning to go to Urumchi for important conferences, after which they were to fly to Peiping for further discussions and to await the latest news from the Communist Government. RETURN TO NEW YORK

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The Kashgar representatives were Nasir Haji, Abdul Rashid A. Mullah, and Kurban Akhoun, president of the Land and Pastures Reform Committee.

4. In September 1952 Turgi Bhai had been made Minister of Commerce.<sup>4</sup> CHAO Hsi-kuang<sup>5</sup>, a Nationalist general who had turned over his troops to the Communists when they took Sinkiang, was commander-in-chief of the Sinkiang Army. He had at one time been reduced to a sweeper, and had been rumored killed.
5. Said Ullah Dotai was governor, with Yakuf as his deputy. Abdul Rahim was head of the police.<sup>6</sup>

#### Military Information

6. In September 1952 underground installations were being constructed at Mintaka Karaul (75-01, 37-08). Soviet officers were in command of the border regions. Dafdar (75-25, 37-22) was being vacated, and concentration was being put on Mintaka Karaul, Khush Bel (75-03, 38-09) and Oprang (75-30, 36-50) as important in the defense plan. Troop strengths at various posts were as follows: P'uli (Tash Kurghan, 75-14, 37-47), 200 men and 7 Russian officers; Lup Guz (74-52, 37-03), 20 men; Karchinai (74-59, 37-05), 20 men.<sup>7</sup>
7. Women in southwestern Sinkiang were receiving military training.
8. The troops taken from the Kashgar area were sent to replace Chinese troops which had been sent to Korea.<sup>8</sup>
9. In early August 20 soldiers were stationed at a large fort at Sagak Aghzi (between Beg Karaul (76-15, 38-15) and Chimil Gumbuz (75-25, 38-20)).
10. At the beginning of August the headquarters of a large group known as the National Army was being established at Beyik (75-15, 37-11) where there was a force of two or three hundred men under the command of a Russian.<sup>9</sup>

#### Roads

11. The road from Kashgar to Irkeshtam (73-50, 39-40), which was closed while Soviet engineers were building some sort of underground installation along its route, had been reopened to traffic prior to late September 1952.<sup>10</sup>
12. The road from Kashgar to P'uli via the Gaz River (75-10, 38-45) was being made suitable for jeeps. The flat slopes approaching Mintaka Pass (74-50, 34-10), easily passable for trucks, rendered it unnecessary to build a road in that area.<sup>11</sup>
13. In July 1952 a road from Murghab (73-57, 38-10) via Karasu (73-58, 36-35) and Bardish Pass (74-55, 37-55) to Tagharma (75-10, 38-01)<sup>12</sup> was being put in condition for jeep traffic. Soviet engineers were working on the project, surveying the entire area.
14. The Sinkiang authorities were planning to open the road to Leh (77-30, 34-10), but the Hajis had protested on the grounds that the road via Hunza is safer and easier.<sup>13</sup>

#### Construction Work

15. In September 1952 a dam was being constructed at Kashgar, by the bridge between the old and new cities, for the purpose of providing power for an electric plant.<sup>14</sup>

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16. In September 1952 Soviet engineers were still working on underground installations at the airfield in Kashgar.<sup>15</sup> There were approximately three thousand Soviet engineers in Sinkiang Province.

#### Economic Information

17. A more extensive use was being made in farming of tractors from the Soviet Union.
18. All livestock had been claimed by the government, and owners were required to make a report of any losses.
19. By July 1952 all land had been confiscated, and the former owners were obliged to work for the government without pay.<sup>16</sup>
20. The land which had been distributed to the poor in 1949 was reclaimed as government land prior to August 1952. Fear of reprisals kept the poor from protesting to the authorities.
21. All stores had been nationalized.<sup>17</sup> Wool and cotton materials were the only imports from the USSR on sale in the shops.<sup>18</sup>

#### Rationing

22. In July 1952 a party of ten people received a ration card valid for 24 hours and entitling them to about two pounds of flour. Ration cards issued to the disabled were for very small quantities, with the result that they were being starved to death.
23. The ration cards issued daily to residents of Sinkiang are for flour only.

#### Local Controls

24. In July 1952 checkpoints had been installed and no one could travel more than five miles without a police pass.<sup>19</sup>

#### Communist Policy toward Moslems

25. By August 1952 the Yarkand mosques had been taken over by the government to provide quarters for troops. No prayer was permitted, though older people prayed secretly at home. The fast of Ramadan was not observed in 1952; some people ate openly in public, saying that if God existed He would already have sent them help. Women were not observing purdah and were being forced by the police to dance, sing and cater to the soldiers and other men.<sup>20</sup> Women were not allowed to divorce their husbands.<sup>21</sup>
26. The former governor of Yarkand was among the residents of Yarkand, including the sick, the poor and the elderly, who had been liquidated prior to August 1952.<sup>22</sup>

1. [ ] Comment. Previous reports on the attitude of Sinkiang authorities toward Hajis have given conflicting information: [ ] reported that returning pilgrims were welcomed in Sinkiang, but [ ] returning Hajis had been executed as spies, and [ ] in 1950 would-be pilgrims were afraid to request permission to go to Mecca.

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- 25X1 2. [ ] reported that the dislike of the Turki Communists for the Chinese contributed to the strength of Soviet influence in southern Sinkiang. It would appear from this report that in August and September 1952 the pro-Chinese party was dominant, as evidenced by the reported assistance given a caravan to Gilgit (paragraph 2) and the proposed opening of the road to Leh (paragraph 14).
- 25X1 3. [ ] reported that persons of Pakistani descent were being deported from Southwestern Sinkiang.
- 25X1 4. [ ] Comment. It is not clear whether this position was in the provincial government or in Kashgar.
- 25X1 5. [ ] reported CHAO as commanding general of the Chinese Nationalist 42 Army. [ ] reported him in jail (November 1950) 25X1  
[ ] reported his trial (July 1951).
- 25X1 6. [ ] Comment. The positions are presumably in the government of Kashgar, and it is possible that the men are those reported [ ] as 25X1  
Saifullah Yip, Chief of Civil Administration; Yakub Haji, Chief of Kashgar City Administration; and Abdul Rahim Akhund, Chief of Police, Kashgar. In  
25X1 [ ] "Dotai" was explained as the title for District Commissioner. [ ] reported the governor of Kashgar as Tulandiyuf.
7. [ ] 25X1  
previous reports of troops at border posts. [ ] reported that the 25X1  
Chinese Communists had abandoned the posts at Dafdar and Paik (Beyik?) in 25X1  
October 1950. However, [ ] the post  
at Dafdar was being strengthened and that recruitment, conducted largely  
by Russians, was explained as necessary for national defense. [ ] 25X1  
[ ] a fort under construction at Lup Guz in early August, and  
two Soviet officers at Mintaka Karaul in early July. [ ] para- 25X1  
graph 13 reported two more Soviet officers at Oprang in early July, and  
two more officers at Mintaka Karaul in early August.
- 25X1 8. [ ] Comment. The reference is presumably to the movement of troops  
25X1 reported in paragraph 3 [ ]
- 25X1 9. [ ] reported 30 men at Beyik in July 1951, and  
25X1 [ ] gave the number as 10 in May 1952. The increase indicated here  
seems improbable.
- 25X1 10. [ ]
- 25X1 11. [ ] Comment. For previous reports on this road see paragraph 5 of  
and paragraphs 6 and 7 [ ] 25X1
- 25X1 12. [ ] Comment. The locations of Karasu, Bardish Pass and Tagharma  
could not be confirmed on maps available to this office. From the coordi-  
nates supplied above it appears that past suggestions [ ] 25X1  
25X1 [ ] that Tagharma was the same as Tigarman-Su (74-50, 37-11) were in  
error.
- 25X1 13. [ ] reported that the road to Leh was opened in  
25X1 early 1950. [ ] reported that trade between Sinkiang and Leh was at a  
standstill in late 1951.

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- 25X1 14. [ ] Comment. The construction of this dam was reported [ ] 25X1
- 25X1 15. [ ]
- 25X1 16. [ ] reported that it was expected in early 1952 that the Communist agrarian program would be put into effect after April 1952. A Sian news release of 28 August 1952 reported that the first representative meeting of peasants and nomadic people in Sinkiang had resolved that land reform should be carried out in the winter of 1952.
- 25X1 17. [ ] the nationalization of commercial establishments. According [ ] 30 percent of the shops in Kashgar had been taken over by the army by the end of 1951.
- 25X1 18. [ ] reported the imports from the USSR as hardware, gasoline, kerosene, matches and wine, and listed cloth among the exports of Sinkiang to the USSR, with cotton cloth among the imports from China.
- 25X1 19. [ ]
- 25X1 20. [ ] Comment. One of the refugees from Sinkiang adduced this situation as the reason for his leaving Sinkiang.
- 25X1 21. [ ] Comment. The confiscation of mosque properties and non-observance of the Ramadan fast were reported [ ] dated 1950. The discouragement of purdah and encouragement of dancing and drinking, in violation of Islamic practice, were reported in [ ] 25X1
- 25X1 22. [ ] Comment. Presumably the liquidated ex-governor was the Nationalist governor of Yarkand. [ ] Qasam Jan (Quesim 25X1 Kambari) was governor of Yarkand in early 1952.

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